

A NEW SPECIES OF CERATOPOGON FROM WEST AFRICA
(DIPTERA, CERATOPOGONIDAE)

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***Ceratopogon (Brachypogon) senegalensis* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 1)

Male. Length 0.9 mm., wing 0.7 mm. by 0.3 mm. Head and thorax shining brownish black; abdomen yellowish at base, brownish toward apex; antennal

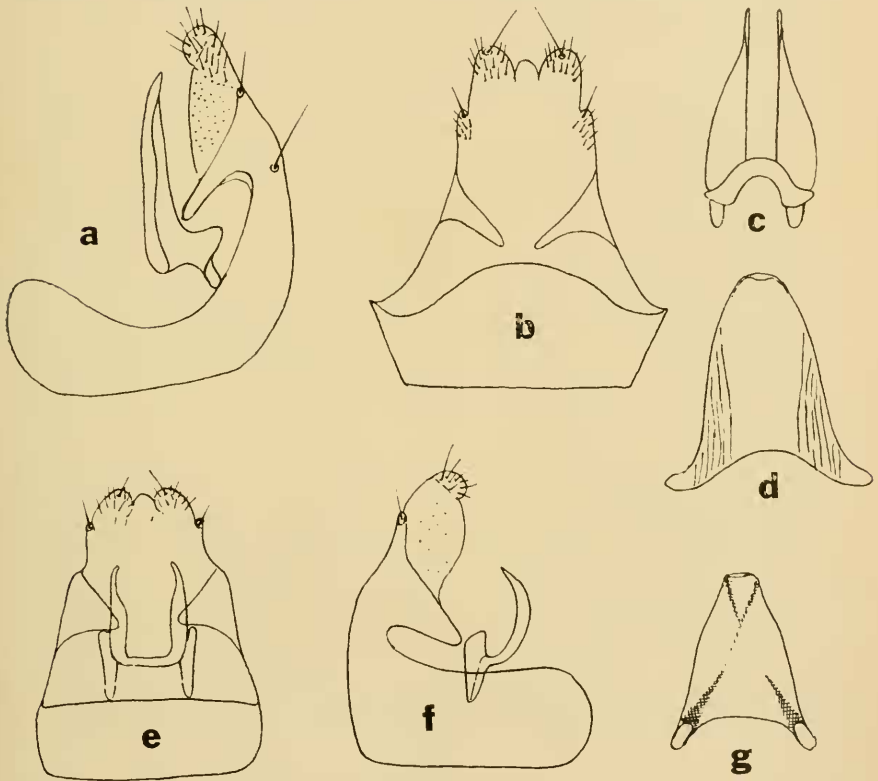


Fig. 1. *Ceratopogon (Brachypogon) senegalensis* sp. nov.: a, 9th segment and paramere in side view (note the arm from the tergum projecting towards the paramere); b, 9th segment in ventral view; c, parameres in ventral view; d, aedeagus in ventral view. *Ceratopogon (Brachypogon) corius* de M. & H.: e, 9th segment and parameres in ventral view; f, 9th segment and paramere in side view; g, aedeagus in ventral view.

flagellum and legs yellow, hind femur darker; halter with white knob and brown stem; wing milky white, apex of radial veins brownish infuscated. *Eye* pubes-

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cent. *Antenna* segments 4 to the base of 13 fused as in *corius* de M. & H. 1954 and the relative lengths of segments 13 to 15 as in that species. *Palpus*, third segment swollen, with long, spoon-shaped sensilla in a cluster on inner side near apex. *Mesonotum* with a few short strong setae in rows, otherwise bare. *Scutellum* with 4 long brown bristles. *Legs* moderately strong, with sparse, moderately long hairs; fore and hind tibiae with dense fine setae and a beard of long bristles at tip on inner side; hind basitarsus with ventral beard of closely set spinelike bristles. Segments of hind leg from femur in proportion of 50:50:25:10: 9: 5: 9. Tarsal ratio 2.5. Claws simple and short, a third as long as 5th segment; empodium small but distinct, with sparse branches. *Wing* with neither macrotrichia nor microtrichia; radial cells reduced, first absent, second only barely perceptible, ending just before middle of wing; r-m cross vein long and oblique; M_1 nearly straight with basal section of M , M_2 entirely absent; mediocubital fork narrow, at level of base of 1st radial cell; fringe long on posterior margin of wing. *Terminalia*: 9th sternum about twice as broad as long, caudal margin rounded over base of aedeagus; 9th tergum conical with a median projection from each side which appears to articulate with the parameres; coxites simple; style long, arcuate and pointed, as long as the coxite, nearly bare; aedeagus long, reaching nearly to the apex of the 9th tergum, conical, with heavily pigmented anterior arch, basal arms stout. Parameres a pair of long, tapered, valvelike plates joined basally by a strong bridge; each paramere with a basal dorsal projection which appears to articulate with the projection from the 9th tergum as mentioned above.

Holotype ♂, Dakar, Senegal, 29th June, 1945 (Coll. Eldon Newcomb). Type Number 61315, U.S.N.M.

This species is obviously very closely related to *corius* de M. & H., 1954, described from Cape Province, South Africa. The only appreciable differences are to be found in the male terminalia. In the original examination of *corius* the complicated nature of the parameres was not appreciated. The new species differs in having the 9th sternum somewhat produced medially and not straight, the 9th tergum conical and less rounded, the parameres broader, longer and placed closer together and the basal dorsal projection smaller. These differences are best appreciated by comparing the accompanying illustrations.

Of the 13 undoubted species of *Ceratopogon* now known to occur in the Ethiopian region, *senegalensis* is the first to be described from outside southern Africa.